

### EUROPEAN UNION (EU) TRADE WITH THE COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES (CIS)<sup>(1)</sup> -Results for 1994-

#### Part I: Summary

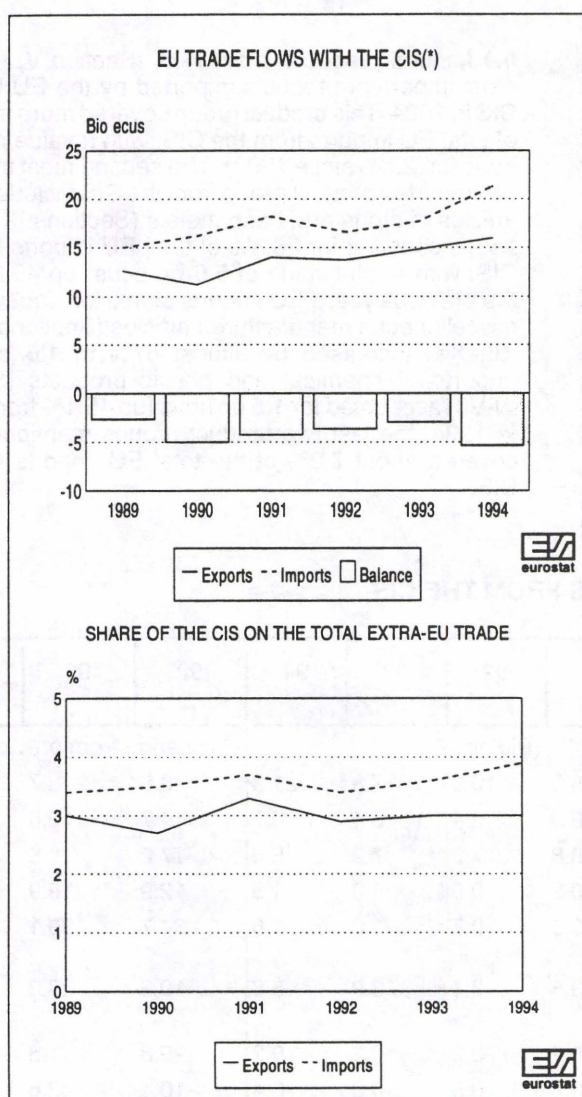
**I.1** The EU's trade deficit with the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) increased from 2.9 billion (thousand million) ecus in 1993, to 5.3 bn ecus in 1994. This was mainly due to a 19.8% increase in EU imports; exports were up only 7.8% from 1993. The EU cover ratio (exports over imports) with the CIS was down from 84% in 1993 to 75% in 1994. The twelve CIS countries represented 3.9% of extra-EU exports (up 0.3% from 1993) and 3.0% of imports (no change from 1993).

**I.2** Mineral products, mainly oil, were the most important products imported by the EU from the CIS in 1994, accounting for more than 37% of total EU imports from the CIS, with a value of 8.0 bn ecus. The second most important product group including wood, articles of stone and base metals achieved 26.3% of total EU imports from the CIS, value 5.6 bn ecus (up 45.8% from the previous year). EU exports of machinery, electrical equipment and optical and photographic instruments were the most important products on the export side, showing an 8% rise to 5.6 bn ecus, with a 35% share of the EU exports to the CIS countries. The second most important group, agriculture and food industry, decreased by 2.6% between 1993 and 1994 to a value of 3.5 bn, but still represented almost 22% of total EU exports to this group of countries.

**I.3** The Russian Federation stands out as by far the most important EU partner from this group of countries. In 1994, 86% of EU imports came from and 76% of EU exports went to Russia. On the EU side, the most involved trading country was Germany, accounting for 36% of EU imports and 49% of EU exports, followed by Italy with 23% of EU imports and 14% of EU exports.

**I.4** The EU recorded the highest deficit with nearly 8 bn ecus for mineral fuels (mainly from Russia) whereas the highest surplus was noted with 3.5 bn ecus for engines, mechanical appliances and computers.

**I.5** The intensity of intra-industry trade between the EU and individual CIS countries is quite low by international standards. Nevertheless, the highest shares for intra-industry trade calculated for these flows were reached with the European republics Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova, whereas the lowest ones resulted for the central Asian countries Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgystan.



Source EUROSTAT: COMEXT database.  
External Trade Statistics (Imports CIF, Exports FOB).  
(\*) before 1992: Soviet Union (including the Baltic States)  
from 1992: CIS (excluding the Baltic States)  
(1) For the composition of this group see last page footnote 1.

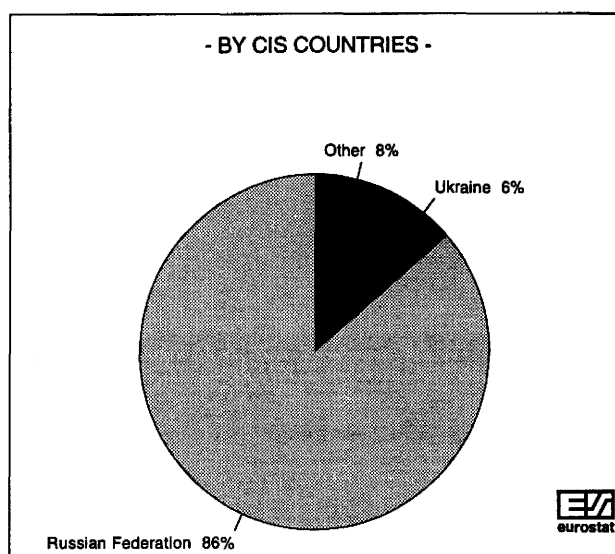
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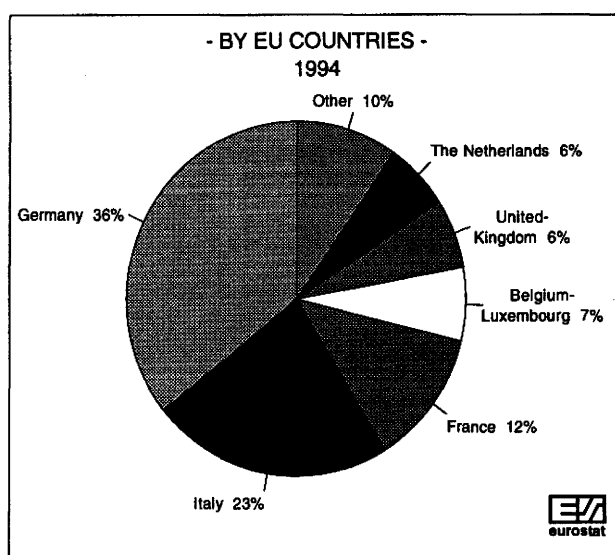
## Part II: EU Imports from the CIS Republics by Country and Product Groups (HS Sections)



**II.1** The value of EU imports from the CIS rose from 17.8 bn ecus in 1993 to 21.3 bn in 1994. This 19.8% increase remains well in excess of the growth in total EU imports (+10.8%). In consequence, the CIS's share in total EU imports rose from 3.6% in 1993, to 3.9% in 1994.

**II.2** Russia proved to be the most important CIS supplier, with 86.4% of total imports from the CIS countries originating in Russia. The second most important partner for EU imports was the Ukraine with 5.9%. EU imports from Uzbekistan, Belarus and Kazakhstan ranged from 1.3% to 2.4%.

**II.3** In 1994, Germany, Italy, France and Belgium-Luxembourg accounted for almost 78% of the EU's imports from the CIS republics. Germany and Italy took the largest shares, 35.6% and 23.0% respectively (with a growth rate of 22% each compared to 1993). France and Belgium-Luxembourg accounted for shares of 12.4% and 6.7% respectively.



**II.4** Mineral products, mainly oil, (Section V) were the most important products imported by the EU from the CIS in 1994. This product group covered more than 37% of total EU imports from the CIS, with a value of 8.0 bn ecus (up 2.2% since 1993). The second most important EU imported product group from the CIS included wood, articles of stone and base metals (Sections IX, X, XIV, XV) accounting for 26.3% of total EU imports from the CIS, with a total value of 5.6 bn ecus (up 45.8% from the previous year). EU imports of textiles, footwear and miscellaneous manufactured articles (Sections VIII, XI, XII, XX) increased by almost 67% to 1.6 bn ecus. Imports of chemical and plastic products (Sections VI-VII) accounted for 1.5 bn ecus (up 45.1% from 1993). In 1994, the last two product groups mentioned each covered about 7.0% of the total EU imports from the CIS.

### EU IMPORTS FROM THE CIS

HS SECTIONS	91	92	93	94	92 **	93	94
	(Bio ecus)				% change from previous year		
<b>TOTAL*</b>	18.2	16.6	17.8	21.3	-8.6	6.7	19.8
Agriculture + food industry (I-IV)	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	14.7	10.8	59.3
Mineral products, oil incl. (V)	8.8	7.2	7.9	8.0	-17.2	8.5	2.2
Chemical & plastic products (VI-VII)	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.5	12.9	16.9	45.1
Textiles, footwear & misc. manuf. (VIII,XI,XII,XX)	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.6	34.7	39.1	66.7
Wood, articles of stone & base metals (IX,X,XIV,XV)	3.5	3.1	3.9	5.6	-10.3	23.3	45.8
Mach. & electr. equip. / optical & photogr. instr. (XVI,XVIII)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-9.8	1.5	21.9
Vehicles, aircraft & transport equipment (XVII)	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	-10.1	-43.6	27.0
Other (XIX,XXI)	3.6	3.6	3.1	3.2	1.1	-13.3	2.6
<b>MEMORANDUM ITEMS</b>							
EU total imports	495.3	490.7	487.3	539.8	-0.9	-0.7	10.8
EU imports from CEEC	16.2	22.5	26.7	33.9	17.3	16.8	26.7

\* The total includes all HS chapters, (00-99)

\*\* before 1992: Soviet Union (including the Baltic States)  
from 1992: CIS (excluding the Baltic States)



### Part III: EU Imports from the CIS by Main Products (HS Chapters)<sup>(1)</sup>

**III.1** EU imports from the CIS are highly concentrated in 1994, mineral fuels and oils and products thereof (HS 27) accounted for more than 37% of the total EU imports from the CIS at a value of nearly 8 bn ecus. Further breakdown shows the imports to be mainly concentrated in petroleum oils (HS 2709), with a share of more than 65%.

**III.2** EU imports of copper and articles thereof (HS 74) and natural or cultured pearls (HS 71) both represent about 5.5% of the total EU imports from this group of countries, with values of 1.22 bn and 1.13 bn ecus respectively. Imports of unwrought refined copper (HS 7403) and diamonds (HS 7102) were the most important products in these two chapters, with shares of almost 80% and 50% respectively.

**III.3** Between 1993 and 1994, EU imports of iron and steel (HS 72) from the CIS countries rose by 70.8% to a value of almost 1 bn ecus. A further breakdown shows that pig iron (HS 7201) was the most important contributor to this rise, with a share of 22%. Imports of aluminium and articles thereof (HS 76) also showed a steep rise of 50.4% from 1993 with unwrought aluminium (HS 7601) as the most important product with a share of about 88%.

**III.4** The HS products which contributed the most to the total growth of EU imports from the CIS in 1994, included copper and articles thereof (HS 74) and iron and steel (HS 72), contributing more than 2.2 percentage points each.

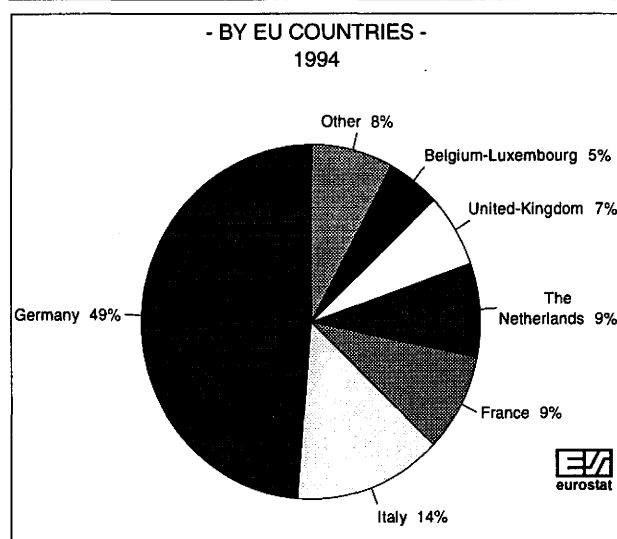
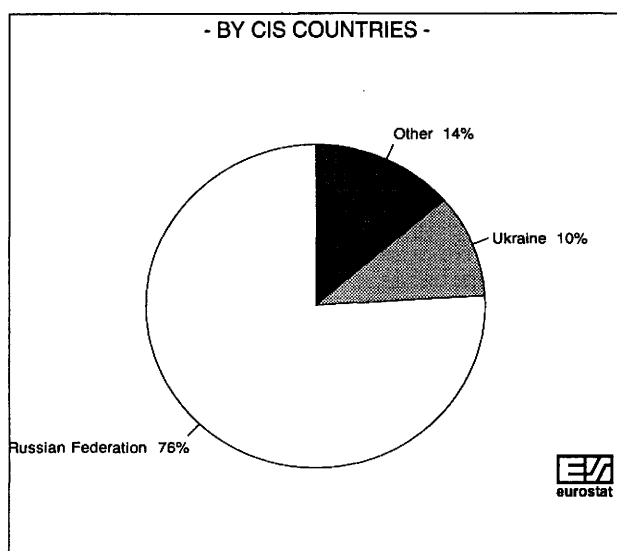
#### EU IMPORTS FROM THE CIS BY MAIN PRODUCTS, 1994

		level	annual variation	contribution to growth* of total imports	share in		
HS chapters	PRODUCTS	Bio ecus	%	in percentage growth points	Extra-EU imports by products**	Imports from CIS	
						%	% cumulated
27	Mineral fuels	7.96	2.9	1.2	12.6	37.4	37.4
2709	Petroleum oils & oil detained from bituminous min., crude	5.18	14.1	3.4	12.6	24.4	
74	Copper & articles thereof	1.22	48.0	2.2	22.5	5.8	43.1
7403	Refined copper alloys, unwrought	0.96	54.0	1.9	29.3	4.5	
71	Natural or cultured pearls	1.13	29.9	1.5	5.5	5.3	48.5
7102	Diamonds, worked or not but not mounted or set	0.53	16.0	0.4	6.2	2.5	
72	Iron & steel	0.98	70.8	2.3	10.6	4.6	53.1
7201	Pig iron & spiegeleisen in pigs, blocks or other primary forms	0.21	143.7	0.7	56.0	1.0	
76	Aluminium & articles thereof	0.82	50.4	1.5	12.9	3.8	56.9
7601	Unwrought aluminium	0.72	50.3	1.3	21.2	3.4	
52	Cotton	0.73	49.4	1.4	18.3	3.4	60.3
28	Inorganic chemicals	0.59	43.5	1.0	15.1	2.8	63.1
44	Wood & articles thereof	0.50	21.1	0.5	3.8	2.3	65.4
75	Nickel & articles thereof	0.40	62.9	0.9	30.1	1.9	67.3
41	Raw hides & skins	0.36	147.6	1.2	11.7	1.7	69.0
31	Articles of iron & steel & leather	0.35	27.0	0.4	21.1	1.6	70.6
29	Organic chemicals	0.34	57.9	0.7	2.6	1.6	72.2
62	Clothing & accessories not knitted	0.23	55.4	0.5	1.4	1.1	73.3
12	Oil seeds & oleaginous fruits	0.23	190.4	0.8	4.5	1.1	74.4
03	Fish, crustaceans & molluscs	0.23	18.3	0.2	3.8	1.1	75.4
87	Vehicles non railway	0.20	22.9	0.2	0.8	0.9	76.4
47	Pulp of wood & paper	0.17	29.6	0.2	3.4	0.8	77.1
81	Other base metals	0.16	99.2	0.5	17.9	0.8	77.9
84	Engines & mech. appl., computers	0.12	3.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	78.5
35	Albuminoidal substances	0.09	84.2	0.2	10.5	0.4	78.9

\* The contribution to the growth is the ratio between the 1994/1993 increase of each product flow and the total imports of 1993 in %.

\*\* i.e. EU imports of a product from CIS related to total extra-EU imports of this product.

## Part IV: EU Exports to the CIS by Country and Product Groups (HS Sections).



**IV.1** The value of EU exports to the CIS increased by 7.9% to 16.0 bn ecus in 1994. This growth rate was lower than the average growth of EU exports over the previous year (+10.6%). Exports to the CIS as a share of total EU exports remained practically unchanged at 3.0%.

**IV.2** On the export side, Russia was likewise the EU's most important CIS partner. Almost 76% of EU exports to these countries are delivered to Russia. The Ukraine and Kazakhstan were the next most important outlets, with 10.4% and 4.2% respectively.

**IV.3** The geographical breakdown of EU exports to the CIS countries in 1994 shows that the concentration rate is even higher than that for imports. The four most important, Germany (48.7%), Italy (14.2%), France (9.0%) and the Netherlands (8.5%) accounted for more than 80% of the EU's exports to the CIS.

**IV.4** EU exports of the most important product group, machinery, electrical equipment and optical and photographic instruments (Section XVI, XVIII) increased by 8.0% in 1994 to a value of 5.6 bn ecus, representing 35% of total EU exports to the CIS. Agriculture and food industry (Sections I-IV) fell by 2.6% between 1993 and 1994 to a value of 3.5 bn, representing almost 22% of total EU exports to this group of countries. Textiles, footwear and miscellaneous manufactured articles (Sections VIII, XI, XII, XX) increased by some 34.7% to a value of 2.0 bn.

**IV.5** Chemical and plastic products (Sections VI,VII) were up 23.2% to 1.7 bn ecus in 1994, and now represent almost 11% of total EU exports to the CIS. Exports of vehicles, aircraft and transport equipment (Section XVII) from the EU amounted to 1.5 bn ecus, down by 9.0% since 1993.

### EU EXPORTS TO CIS

HS SECTIONS	91	92	93	94	92 **	93	94
	(Bio ecus)				% change from previous year		
<b>TOTAL*</b>	14.0	13.0	14.8	16.0	-7.1	14.3	7.9
Agriculture + food industry (I-IV)	2.0	3.4	3.6	3.5	68.6	5.8	-2.6
Mineral products, oil incl. (V)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	18.2	23.1	46.6
Chemical & plastic products (VI-VII)	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.7	-33.3	10.9	23.2
Textiles, footwear & misc. manuf. (VIII,XI,XII,XX)	0.9	1.3	1.5	2.0	37.2	17.2	34.7
Wood, articles of stone & base metals (IX,X,XIV,XV)	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.1	-25.3	-8.9	21.3
Mach. & electr. equip. / optical & photogr. instr. (XVI,XVIII)	5.7	3.9	5.2	5.6	-31.1	32.9	8.0
Vehicles, aircraft & transport equipment (XVII)	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	10.2	3.1	-9.0
Other (XIX,XXI)	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	-21.9	8.0	-16.1
<b>MEMORANDUM ITEMS</b>							
EU total exports	427.8	440.3	487.1	538.7	2.9	10.6	10.6
EU exports to CEEC	17.7	24.6	33.2	40.3	22.8	32.2	21.6

\* The total includes all HS chapters, (00-99)

\*\* before 1992: Soviet Union (including the Baltic States)  
from 1992: CIS (excluding the Baltic States)

## Part V: EU Exports to the CIS by Main Products (HS Chapters).

**V.1** The EU's exports to the CIS are less concentrated than the EU's imports from this country group in terms of products. In 1994, exports of engines and mechanical appliances, including computers and office machines (HS 84) covered nearly 23% of total EU exports to the CIS for a value of 3.6 bn ecus. A further breakdown of this chapter shows that automatic data-processing machines (HS 8471), machines and mechanical appliances having individual functions (HS 8479) and machinery for working rubber or plastics (HS 8477) were the most important, with shares ranging from 5.1% to 6.6%.

**V.2** For two additional product categories values were reported of over a billion ecus in 1994: electrical machinery and sound recording equipment, including telecommunications and electronics (HS 85) with 1.2 bn (up by almost 24.0%), representing 7.4% of total EU

exports to the CIS, and vehicles other than railway (HS 87) with 1.1 bn. The exports from those two chapters were mainly concentrated in electrical apparatus for line telephony/telegraphy (HS 8517) and passenger cars (HS 8703), with shares of 28.8% and 55.9%. EU exports of beverages, spirits (HS 22) and optical, precision instruments (HS 90) showed the highest annual growth with rates of almost 38% and 43% respectively.

**V.3** The two last products mentioned and electrical machinery and sound recording equipment, including telecommunications and electronics (HS 85) were the most important contributors to the growth of total exports, with growth points around 1.5 each. EU exports of engines and mechanical appliances, including computers and office machines (HS 84) showed a negative contribution of 0.4 percentage points.

### EU EXPORTS TO CIS BY MAIN PRODUCTS, 1994

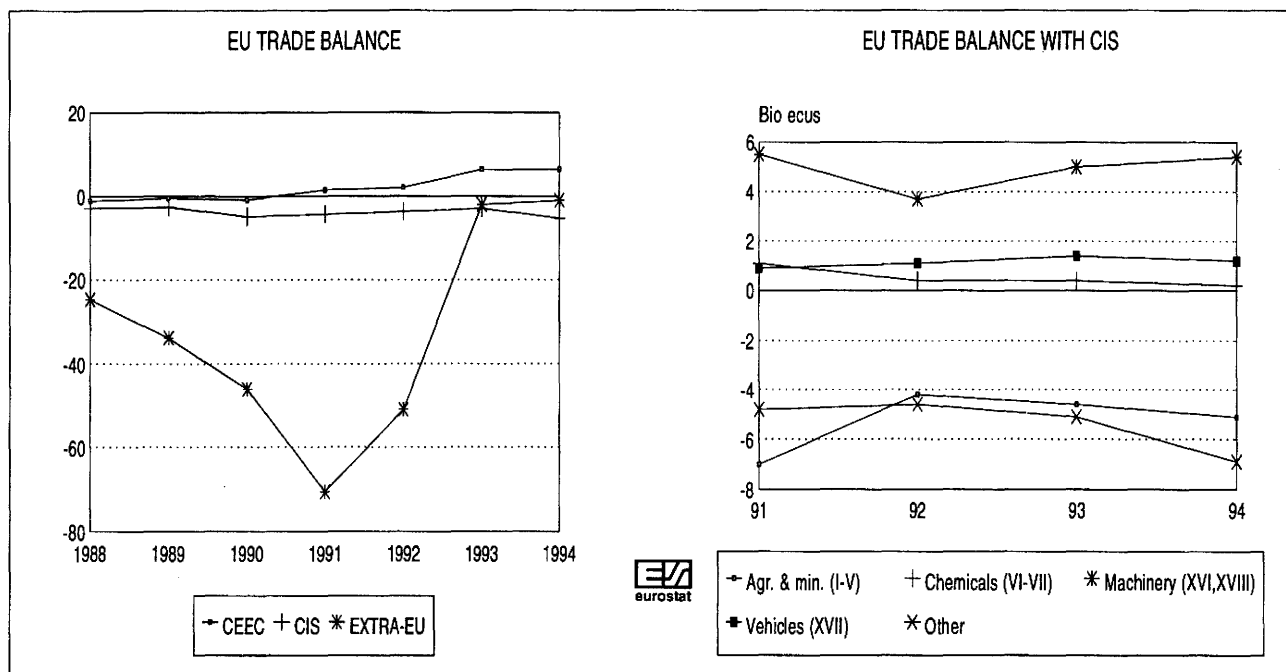
		value	annual variation	contribution to growth* of total exports	share in		
HS chapters	PRODUCTS	Bio ecus	%	in percentage growth points	Extra-EU exports by products**	Exports to CIS	
					%	%	% cumulated
84	Engines & mech. appl., computers	3.65	-1.4	-0.4	3.5	22.8	22.8
8471	Auto. data-process. mach., & unit thereof	0.24	47.3	0.5	3.3	1.5	
8479	Mach. & mech. appl. with indiv. functions	0.22	-5.0	0.1	4.1	1.4	
8477	Mach. for working rubber or plastics or for manuf. of prod. from these materials	0.19	27.6	0.3	6.5	1.2	
85	Elec. mach., TV, sound, electronics	1.19	24.0	1.6	2.3	7.4	30.2
8517	Elec. app. for line telephony or telegraphy	0.34	18.7	0.4	6.0	2.2	
87	Vehicles non railway	1.10	11.3	0.8	2.1	6.8	37.1
8703	Motor cars for the transport or persons	0.61	19.1	0.7	2.0	3.8	
22	Beverages spirits & vinegar	0.82	37.7	1.5	9.5	5.1	42.2
90	Optical & precision instruments	0.78	43.2	1.6	4.1	4.8	47.0
94	Furniture & bedding	0.50	50.2	1.1	6.4	3.1	50.1
64	Footwear, gaiters & parts	0.47	19.3	0.5	8.9	2.9	53.0
18	Cocoa & cocoa preparations	0.41	37.6	0.8	23.7	2.6	55.6
30	Pharmaceutical products	0.39	17.5	0.4	3.0	2.4	58.0
02	Meat & edible meat offal	0.38	27.0	0.5	11.7	2.4	60.4
73	Articles of iron & steel	0.35	30.4	0.5	3.0	2.2	62.6
38	Miscellaneous chemical products	0.29	-3.6	-0.1	3.7	1.8	64.4
86	Railway or tramway locomotives	0.27	-27.4	-0.7	20.0	1.7	66.1
33	Essential oils & resinoids	0.27	86.3	0.8	4.8	1.7	67.8
39	Plastics & articles thereof	0.26	9.0	0.1	1.5	1.6	69.4
16	Preparations of meat, fish or crustaceans	0.26	3.2	0.1	21.3	1.6	71.0
57	Carpets & other textile floor coverings	0.24	76.9	0.7	19.3	1.5	72.5
62	Art. of clothing not knitted	0.23	17.6	0.2	3.0	1.4	73.9
08	Edible fruits & nuts; peel of citrus fruits or melons	0.18	176.6	0.8	12.2	1.1	75.0
19	Prep. of cereals, flour, starch or milk	0.18	14.8	0.2	7.6	1.1	76.2

\* The contribution to the growth is the ratio between the 1994/1993 increase of each product flow and the total imports of 1993 in %.

\*\* i.e. EU exports of a product to CIS related to total extra-EU exports of this product.



## Part VI: EU Trade Balance with the CIS by Product Groups (HS Sections).



**VI.1** In line with the deterioration of the total EU trade balance (a deficit of 0.2 bn ecus in 1993 increased to about 1.1 bn in 1994), the EU's trade deficit with the CIS increased by 2.4 bn to reach 5.3 bn in 1994. This is the result of a sharp increase of 19.8% in EU imports against a modest increase of 7.9% in exports, bringing the EU cover ratio with the CIS (exports over imports) down from 84% to 75%.

**VI.2** The EU trade deficit with the CIS is mainly due to a substantial deficit of 7.9 bn ecus for mineral products

mostly oil (Section V) and a 4.5 bn ecu deficit for wood, articles of stone and base metals (Sections IX, X, XIV, XV). The remaining product groups showed surpluses: machinery, electrical equipment and optical and photographic instruments (Sections XVI, XVIII) +5.4 bn, agriculture and food industry (Sections II, IV) +2.8 bn, vehicles, aircraft and transport equipment (Section XVII) +1.2 bn; meanwhile trade in textiles, footwear and miscellaneous manufactured articles (Sections VIII, XI, XII, XX) and chemical and plastic products (Sections VI-VII) registered minor surpluses of 0.4 bn and 0.2 bn ecus.

### EU TRADE BALANCE AND COVER RATIO WITH THE CIS

HS sections	91	92	93	94	91	92 **	93	94
	(Bio ecus)				cover ratio (export/import)*100			
<b>TOTAL*</b>	-4.2	-3.7	-2.9	-5.3	77	78	84	75
Agriculture + food industry (I-IV)	1.7	3.0	3.2	2.8	619	910	869	531
Mineral products, oil incl. (V)	-8.7	-7.2	-7.8	-7.9	1	1	1	2
Chemical & plastic products (VI-VII)	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	239	141	134	114
Textiles, footwear & misc. manuf. (VIII,XI,XII,XX)	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	177	180	152	123
Wood, articles of stone & base metals (IX,X,XIV,XV)	-2.2	-2.1	-3.0	-4.5	38	32	23	19
Mach. & electr. equip. / optical & photogr. instr. (XVI,XVIII)	5.5	3.7	5.0	5.4	2667	2037	2668	2364
Vehicles, aircraft & transport equipment (XVII)	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.2	260	318	582	417
Other (XIX,XXI)	-3.0	-3.1	-2.6	-2.8	16	13	16	13
<b>MEMORANDUM ITEMS</b>								
EU trade balance	-67.5	-50.4	-0.2	-1.1	86	90	100	100
EU-CEEC trade balance	1.5	2.1	6.4	6.4	109	109	124	119

\* The total includes all HS chapters, (00-99)

\*\* before 1992: Soviet Union (including the Baltic States)  
from 1992: CIS (excluding the Baltic States)

Part VII: EU Trade Balance and Intra-industry Trade Intensity with the CIS by Main Products (HS Chapters) and Countries

EU TRADE BALANCE WITH THE CIS BY MAIN PRODUCTS

(in Bio ecus)

		89	90	91	92	93	94
HS	1994 LARGEST SURPLUSES						
84	Engines & mech. appl., computer	3.57	3.90	4.28	2.85	3.59	3.54
85	Electrical mach., TV, sound	0.53	0.42	0.79	0.59	0.91	1.11
87	Vehicles non railway	-0.18	-0.17	-0.11	0.09	0.82	0.90
22	Beverages, spirits & vinegar	-0.01	-0.01	0.03	0.21	0.57	0.79
90	Optical & precision instruments	0.45	0.46	0.43	0.29	0.51	0.74
94	Furniture & bedding	0.03	0.04	0.10	0.13	0.28	0.45
64	Footwear, gaiters & parts	0.28	0.24	0.30	0.50	0.36	0.44
18	Cocoa & cocoa preparations	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.10	0.30	0.41
30	Pharmaceutical products	0.14	0.14	0.33	0.18	0.33	0.39
02	Meat & edible meat offal	0.10	0.33	0.44	0.43	0.30	0.38
HS	1994 LARGEST DEFICITS						
27	Mineral fuels	-7.56	-8.67	-8.62	-7.13	-7.66	-7.83
74	Copper & articles thereof	-0.36	-0.34	-0.43	-0.62	-0.81	-1.21
71	Natural or cultured pearls	-0.64	-0.56	-0.96	-0.51	-0.82	-1.04
72	Iron & steel	0.43	-0.01	-0.01	-0.21	-0.41	-0.91
76	Aluminium & articles thereof	-0.14	-0.14	-0.38	-0.51	-0.51	-0.77
52	Cotton	-0.25	-0.21	-0.29	-0.41	-0.47	-0.70
28	Inorganic chemicals	-0.03	-0.11	-0.21	-0.27	-0.34	-0.47
44	Wood & articles of wood	-0.79	-0.79	-0.59	-0.42	-0.38	-0.45
75	Nickel & articles thereof	-0.72	-0.40	-0.36	-0.15	-0.24	-0.40
31	Fertilisers	-0.11	-0.13	-0.17	-0.23	-0.27	-0.35



**VII.1** In general, the structure of the main products showing both the highest surpluses and the largest deficits, have been quite stable in recent years until 1994. Notable exceptions are (non-railway) vehicles (HS 87) and beverages (HS 22) which turned from small deficits in 1989/1990 into significant surpluses by 1994, whereas trade in iron and steel products which was in surplus in 1989, changed into a substantial deficit by 1994.

**VII.2** In 1994, the highest surplus by far of 3.5 bn ecus was recorded for engines and mechanical appliances, including computer and office machines (HS 84). The surplus for electrical machinery and sound recording equipment, including telecommunications and electronics (HS 85) amounted to 1.1bn ecus, and

for (non railway) motor vehicles (HS 87) the surplus reached 0.9 bn ecus. The highest deficit was recorded for mineral fuels (HS 27) with 7.8 bn ecus. Other important trade deficits were noted for copper and articles thereof (HS 74), natural and cultured pearls (HS 71), and iron and steel (HS 72) with 1.2 bn ecus, 1bn ecus and 0.9 bn ecus respectively.

**VII.3** The intensity of intra-industry trade between the EU and individual CIS countries is quite low by international standards. Nevertheless, the highest shares for intra-industry trade calculated for these flows were reached with the European republics Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova, whereas the lowest ones resulted for the central Asian countries Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan.

EU-CIS INTRA-INDUSTRY TRADE INTENSITY BY THE CIS REPUBLICS (\*) IN 1994

RANK	COUNTRY	INDEX	RANK	COUNTRY	INDEX
1	Belarus	31.58	7	Azerbaijan	6.09
2	Ukraine	21.55	8	Kazakhstan	5.49
3	Republic of Moldova	21.13	9	Turkmenistan	2.65
4	Armenia	14.36	10	Kyrgyzstan	1.83
5	Georgia	12.09	11	Tajikistan	1.19
6	Russian Federation	11.04	12	Uzbekistan	1.09

(\*)Grubel-Lloyd Intra-Industry Index = 100 -

$$\frac{\text{Sum } |X_i - M_i|}{\text{Sum } (X_i + M_i)} * 100$$



(\*\*) The Grubel-Lloyd intra-industry index measures the product structure of the trade between two partners and is used for international comparison.

It is calculated using the HS chapters from 01 to 97, and its value can vary between 0 (= the two countries are specialised in different product categories: inter-industry trade) and 100 (= the countries are specialised in the same product chapters: intra-industry trade).

It is important to note that in some cases the index can be downward biased due to an imbalance in the overall trade balance (surplus or deficit).

## Part VIII: EU Trade Flows with the CIS by Member State.

### - by CIS Republics -

	EU-EXPORTS				EU-IMPORTS				EU-TRADE BALANCE			
	1994 share	1993 Bio ecus	1994 % var.	94/93	1994 share	1993 Bio ecus	1994 % var.	94/93	1993 Bio ecus	1994 as % of total trade	1993 as % of total trade	1994
Ukraine	10.4	1.48	1.67	13.1	5.9	0.93	1.26	35.2	0.54	0.40	22.4	13.8
Belarus	3.6	0.55	0.58	4.3	2.0	0.26	0.43	60.9	0.29	0.15	35.2	15.0
Moldava	0.5	0.06	0.08	18.7	0.2	0.03	0.05	90.7	0.04	0.03	42.1	21.0
Russia	75.9	11.53	12.18	5.6	86.4	15.54	18.39	18.3	-4.01	-6.21	-14.8	-20.3
Georgia	0.6	0.09	0.09	0.8	0.1	0.04	0.02	-60.3	0.05	0.07	39.7	70.9
Armenia	0.4	0.05	0.06	18.5	0.2	0.01	0.04	157.4	0.04	0.02	55.3	23.0
Azerbaijan	0.5	0.05	0.08	50.0	0.1	0.04	0.02	-42.1	0.02	0.06	16.9	56.9
Kazakhstan	4.2	0.63	0.68	7.3	1.3	0.29	0.27	-7.7	0.34	0.41	36.7	43.0
Turkmenistan	0.9	0.12	0.15	29.7	0.9	0.13	0.19	43.7	-0.02	-0.04	-6.5	-11.6
Uzbekistan	2.4	0.20	0.39	94.0	2.4	0.42	0.52	24.7	-0.21	-0.13	-34.8	-14.1
Tajikistan	0.2	0.05	0.04	-28.8	0.4	0.05	0.09	62.7	0.00	-0.05	-1.1	-40.0
Kyrgystan	0.3	0.03	0.05	72.2	0.1	0.01	0.02	214.9	0.02	0.02	57.2	33.6
CIS	100.0	14.84	16.03	8.0	100.0	17.76	21.29	19.9	-2.92	-5.26	-9.0	-14.1

\* All figures have been rounded except for the % variance which was calculated using the full figures.



**VIII.1** EU trade flows with the CIS by individual countries show that by far the biggest deficit in 1994 was with Russia (6.2 bn ecus, up 2.2 bn ecus from the previous year). The EU also recorded small deficits with Turkmenistan, Tadjikistan and Uzbekistan (between 0.04 and 0.13 bn). Trade with the other CIS countries showed small surpluses, the biggest around 0.4 bn with Kazakhstan and Ukraine.

**VIII.2** EU exports to Uzbekistan (+94%) and Kyrgystan (+72%) registered the highest percentage changes between 1993 and 1994. EU imports from Kyrgystan (+215%) and Armenia (+157%) showed the most dynamic growth rates, even though their share of trade as a proportion of total CIS trade remains small.

**VIII.3** EU trade flows with the CIS by individual countries show that the biggest deficits were for Italy with 2.6 bn ecus (up 0.5 bn since 1993), France 1.2 bn (up 0.4 bn), Spain 0.6 bn (up 0.1 bn) and Belgium-Luxembourg 0.6 bn (no change).

**VIII.4** Ireland (+133%) and Greece (+50%) were the EU countries which registered the most impressive increases of exports to the CIS countries in 1994 compared to the previous year, while for the imports it was The Netherlands (+29.5%), followed by Greece (+29%).

### - by EU- MEMBER STATES -

	EU-EXPORTS				EU-IMPORTS				EU-TRADE BALANCE			
	1994 share	1993 Bio ecus	1994 % var.	94/93	1994 share	1993 Bio ecus	1994 % var.	94/93	1993 Bio ecus	1994 as % of total trade	1993 as % of total trade	1994
France	9.0	1.61	1.44	-10.2	12.4	2.45	2.64	8.1	-0.84	-1.20	-20.7	-29.3
BLEU	5.1	0.59	0.82	38.1	6.7	1.23	1.42	15.8	-0.63	-0.60	-34.8	-26.8
The Netherlands	8.5	1.16	1.36	16.4	6.2	1.01	1.31	29.5	0.15	0.04	7.0	1.7
Germany	48.7	7.72	7.80	1.0	35.6	6.21	7.59	22.2	1.51	0.21	10.9	1.4
Italy	14.2	1.93	2.28	17.8	23.0	4.02	4.90	22.0	-2.09	-2.63	-35.1	-36.6
United Kingdom	6.7	0.90	1.08	20.0	6.3	1.06	1.35	26.7	-0.17	-0.27	-8.5	-11.2
Ireland	1.2	0.08	0.20	132.9	0.1	0.03	0.02	-29.7	0.05	0.17	41.7	77.9
Denmark	2.7	0.30	0.43	44.1	1.5	0.31	0.33	6.8	-0.01	0.11	-1.0	13.9
Greece	1.8	0.19	0.29	50.3	2.8	0.46	0.60	29.0	-0.27	-0.31	-41.3	-34.8
Portugal	0.3	0.06	0.06	-13.0	0.9	0.18	0.20	10.1	-0.12	-0.14	-47.7	-56.3
Spain	1.8	0.28	0.29	1.7	4.3	0.79	0.92	16.3	-0.51	-0.64	-47.6	-52.6
European Union	100.0	14.84	16.03	8.0	100.0	17.76	21.29	19.9	-2.92	-5.26	-9.0	-14.1

\* All figures have been rounded except for the % variance which was calculated using the full figures.



(1) CIS REPUBLICS is defined as follows: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgystan, Moldava, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

(2) The Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System, commonly referred as the Harmonised System (HS) was implemented internationally in 1988 by the World Custom Organisation (WCO) and is now used by almost 130 countries (covering about 90% of the world trade).